

Vim cheatsheet

Vim is a very efficient text editor. This reference was made for Vim 8.0.
For shortcut notation, see :help key-notation.

Exiting

:q	Close file
:qa	Close all files
:w	Save
:wq / :x	Save and close file
ZZ	Save and quit
ZQ	Quit without checking changes

Exiting insert mode

Esc / <C-[>	Exit insert mode
<C-C>	Exit insert mode, and abort current command

Clipboard

x	Delete character
dd	Delete line (Cut)
yy	Yank line (Copy)

Navigating

h j k l	Arrow keys
<C-U> / <C-D>	Half-page up/down
<C-B> / <C-F>	Page up/down
Words	
b / w	Previous/next word
ge / e	Previous/next end of word
Line	
0 (zero)	Start of line
^	Start of line (after whitespace)
\$	End of line
Character	
f c	Go forward to character c
F c	Go backward to character c
Document	
gg	First line
G	Last line

Editing

a	Append
A	Append from end of line
i	Insert
o	Next line
O	Previous line
s	Delete char and insert
S	Delete line and insert
C	Delete until end of line and insert
r	Replace one character
R	Enter Replace mode
u	Undo changes
<C-R>	Redo changes

Visual mode

v	Enter visual mode
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p	Paste
P	Paste before
"*p / "+p	Paste from system clipboard
"*y / "+y	Paste to system clipboard

Find & Replace

:%s/foo/bar/g	Replace foo with bar in whole document
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: {number}	Go to line {number}
{number}G	Go to line {number}
{number}j	Go down {number} lines
{number}k	Go up {number} lines
Window	
zz	Center this line
zt	Top this line
zb	Bottom this line
H	Move to top of screen
M	Move to middle of screen
L	Move to bottom of screen
Search	
n	Next matching search pattern
N	Previous match
*	Next whole word under cursor
#	Previous whole word under cursor
Tab pages	
:tabedit [file]	Edit file in a new tab
:tabfind [file]	Open file if exists in new tab
:tabclose	Close current tab
:tabs	List all tabs
:tabfirst	Go to first tab
:tablast	Go to last tab

V	Enter visual line mode
<C - V>	Enter visual block mode
In visual mode	
d / x	Delete selection
s	Replace selection
y	Yank selection (Copy)
See Operators for other things you can do.	

:tabn	Go to next tab
:tabp	Go to previous tab

Operators

Usage

Operators let you operate in a range of text (defined by motion). These are performed in normal mode.	
d	w
Operator	Motion

Operators list

d	Delete
y	Yank (copy)
c	Change (delete then insert)
>	Indent right
<	Indent left
=	Autoindent
g~	Swap case
gU	Uppercase
gu	Lowercase
!	Filter through external program
See :help operator	

Examples

Combine operators with motions to use them.	
dd	(repeat the letter) Delete current line
dw	Delete to next word
db	Delete to beginning of word
2dd	Delete 2 lines
dip	Delete a text object (inside paragraph)
(in visual mode) d	Delete selection
See: :help motion.txt	

Text objects

Usage

Text objects

Examples

Text objects let you operate (with an operator) in or around text blocks (objects).

v	i	p
Operator	[i]inside or [a]round	Text object

Diff

<code>gvimdiff file1 file2 [file3]</code>	See differences between files, in HMI
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p	Paragraph
w	Word
s	Sentence
[({ <	A <code>[]</code> , <code>()</code> , or <code>{}</code> block
' " `	A quoted string
b	A block <code>[(</code>
B	A block in <code>{[</code>
t	A XML tag block

vip	Select paragraph
vipipipip	Select more
yip	Yank inner paragraph
yap	Yank paragraph (including newline)
dip	Delete inner paragraph
cip	Change inner paragraph
See Operators for other things you can do.	

Misc

Folds

zo / zO	Open
zc / zC	Close
za / zA	Toggle
zv	Open folds for this line
zM	Close all
zR	Open all
zm	Fold more (foldlevel += 1)
zr	Fold less (foldlevel -= 1)
zx	Update folds

Navigation

%	Nearest/matching <code>{[()]}</code>
[([{ [<	Previous <code>(</code> or <code>{</code> or <code><</code>
])	Next
[m	Previous method start
[M	Previous method end

Jumping

<C - O>	Go back to previous location
<C - I>	Go forward

Uppercase ones are recursive (eg, z0 is open recursively).

Windows

z{height}<Cr>

Resize pane to {height} lines tall

Tags

:tag Classname	Jump to first definition of Classname
<C - J>	Jump to definition
g]	See all definitions
<C - T>	Go back to last tag
<C - O> <C - I>	Back/forward
:tselect Classname	Find definitions of Classname
:tjump Classname	Find definitions of Classname (auto-select 1st)

Misc

.	Repeat last command
]p	Paste under the current indentation level
:set ff=unix	Convert Windows line endings to Unix line endings

Command line

<C - R><C - W>	Insert current word into the command line
<C - R>"	Paste from " register
<C - X><C - F>	Auto-completion of path in insert mode

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gf
Counters

Go to file in cursor

<C - A>

Increment number

<C - X>

Decrement

Case

~	Toggle case (Case => cASE)
gU	Uppercase
gu	Lowercase
gUU	Uppercase current line (also gUgU)
guu	Lowercase current line (also gugU)
Do these in visual or normal mode.	

Marks

``^	Last position of cursor in insert mode
``.	Last change in current buffer
``"	Last exited current buffer
``0	In last file edited
``'	Back to line in current buffer where jumped from
```	Back to position in current buffer where jumped from
``[	To beginning of previously changed or yanked text
``]	To end of previously changed or yanked text

Text alignment

<pre>:center [width] :right [width] :left</pre>
See :help formatting

Calculator

<pre>&lt;C-R&gt;=128/2</pre>	Shows the result of the division : '64'
Do this in insert mode.	

Exiting with an error

<pre>:cq :cquit</pre>
Works like :qa, but throws an error. Great for aborting Git commands.

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<code>`&lt;</code>	To beginning of last visual selection
<code>`&gt;</code>	To end of last visual selection
<code>ma</code>	Mark this cursor position as a
<code>`a</code>	Jump to the cursor position a
<code>'a</code>	Jump to the beginning of the line with position a
<code>d'a</code>	Delete from current line to line of mark a
<code>d`a</code>	Delete from current position to position of mark a
<code>c'a</code>	Change text from current line to line of a
<code>y`a</code>	Yank text from current position to position of a
<code>:marks</code>	List all current marks
<code>:delm a</code>	Delete mark a
<code>:delm a-d</code>	Delete marks a, b, c, d
<code>:delm abc</code>	Delete marks a, b, c

Spell checking

<code>:set spell spelllang=en_us</code>	Turn on US English spell checking
<code>]s</code>	Move to next misspelled word after the cursor
<code>[s</code>	Move to previous misspelled word before the cursor
<code>z=</code>	Suggest spellings for the word under/after the cursor
<code>zg</code>	Add word to spell list
<code>zw</code>	Mark word as bad/mispelling

`zu / C-X (Insert Mode)`Suggest words for bad word under  
cursor from spellfile

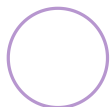
See :help spell

## # Also see

[Vim cheatsheet](#) (vim.rotrr.com)[Vim documentation](#) (vimdoc.sourceforge.net)[Interactive Vim tutorial](#) (openvim.com)

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